

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM MANY SECTIONS.

A Florida Farmer Expresses Himself on the Subject of Poultry Houses and Describes One Which He Claims Possesses Many Merits.

A Floridian, whose idea of a fowl house is a building that will give protection to the birds from weather and animals, and seclusion to hens while laying, describes his plan in Florida Farmer. He thinks it a mistaken idea that a hen house must be constructed large enough for a man to enter. The house he describes can, he claims, be built cheaper, gives all needed accommodation, does not require half the labor in cleaning and is capable of being more thoroughly cleaned than ordinary houses, besides other advantages that are obvious.

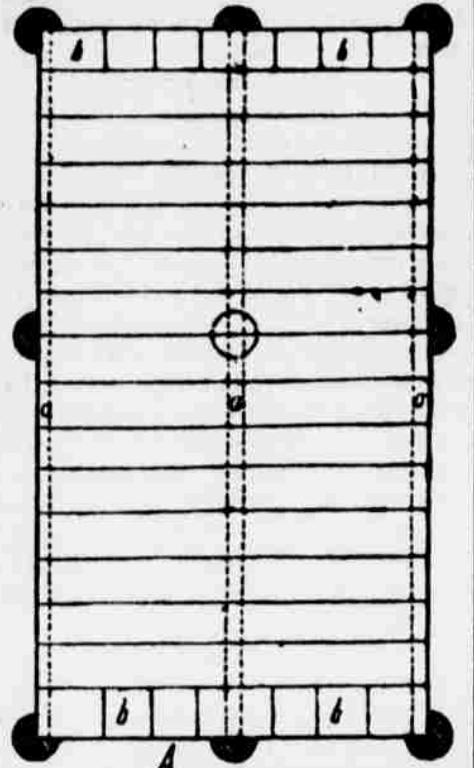


FIG. 1—FOWL HOUSE, GROUND PLAN.

A is a plan of the house, showing three alleys, a, a, a, of 4x12 lumber, placed on edge, and resting on nine blocks fifteen inches high. On these alleys the flooring is laid (inch floor boards, no joist necessary); b, b, are the nests.

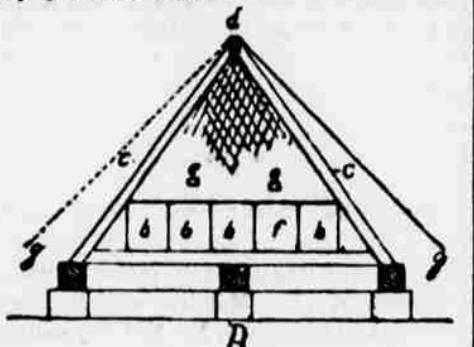


FIG. 2—FOWL HOUSE, END VIEW.

B is a section; b, b, are the nests; f is a small sliding door for fowls to enter; c, c, are rafters, a pair at each end and in the middle, these are of 3x12 lumber; d is the ridge pole, 4x12; e, e, are the roosts, and the crossed lines represent wire netting, which should be used to inclose upper part of ends, the lower part, behind nests, being made as a flap to hang for easy access to nests.

Now take some thin lumber, say 2x8, and make skeleton framings. Cover them with sacking or other stout material, and paint well inside and out. Hang them from the top as shown by the dotted lines g, g. Cut out a few squares, six inches each way, and fill in with wire netting for ventilation. A shutter the shape of the end of house would be serviceable to put up on the windy side on cold nights. It will be seen that the above can be practically turned inside out; the roof can be thrown open on letting the fowls out, and while they are breaking the floor can be cleaned. Then the house should be closed, excepting the small door, and the hens can go in and be nearly in the dark while laying, which is just what they like. This house will accommodate fifty fowls, and the under part forms a dry place for them in wet weather. It may be urged that they will not have sufficient air. This is not so. They will have about the same cubic space per head as two persons in an ordinary steamboat of a steamship, and very much more ventilation. By this contrivance the minimum of labor is attained, all the droppings are free of sand, and the house can be removed at will. The floor need not even be nailed if cut down the middle, so as to be in four feet three inch lengths. An open flooring of slats can be used. The blocks might then be dispensed with, the house resting on the ground, which should be hollowed so as to let the droppings fall through. This would entail the removal of the house frequently, not every time it was swept, but say once a week.

A house on this principle, but smaller, say eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and three feet high for about twenty fowls, would do well to place under trees in a grove, as it could be removed every few days and the droppings hauled in, thus fertilizing every tree in turn. The roosts should be made of hard wood and the edges rounded off. They should not be nailed, but left into sockets so as to be readily removed. The nests should also move easily. An occasional dressing of kerosene and some tobacco dust sprinkled in the nests will keep the place free from mites. The correspondent who described the above has found pine straw the next best material to wheat straw for making nests. He does not approve of straw.

#### Cut Worms.

Cut worms are worse in sandy than in stiff clay land. They are especially fond of young beets, cucumbers and melons, but almost any tender young vegetable attracts them. No practicable means of poisoning, trapping or destroying them in any other way than by hand picking has, so far as I know, been discovered. Examine young crops in the morning, and whenever you observe that some of the plants have recently been cut, remove a little of the soil from about the plants, and probably the depredator will be found.

#### The Cabbage Root Worm.

The cabbage root worm, which attacks the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers, may, according to Professor Cook, of Michigan, be circumvented with bisulphide of carbon. A small hole is made in the earth near the main root of the plant, one-half a teaspoonful of the liquid poured in and the whole filled in at once with earth, which is pressed down with the foot.

#### How to Develop the Lungs.

The exercise which I have found of most value in developing the lungs may be described as follows: Standing as erect as possible, with shoulders thrown back and chest forward, the arms hanging close to the body; the head up, with lips firmly closed, inhalation is to be taken as slowly as may be; at the same time the extended arms are to be gradually raised, the back of the hands upward, until they closely approach each other above the head. The movement should be so regulated that the arms will be extended directly over the head at the moment the lungs are completely filled. This position should be maintained from five to thirty seconds, before the reverse process is begun. As the arms are gradually lowered the breath is exhaled slowly, so the lungs shall be as nearly freed from breath as possible at the time the arms again reach the first position at the side. By these movements the greatest expansion possible is reached, for, upon inspiration, the weight of the shoulders and pectoral muscles are lifted, allowing the thorax to expand fully, while upon exhalation the lowering of the arms upon the upper thorax to render expiration as complete as possible.

These deep respirations should be repeated five or six times; and the exercise gone through several times a day. It is hardly necessary to remark that the clothing must in no way interfere with the exercise. In some cases this exercise is more advantageous when taken lying flat on the back, instead of standing. In this position the inspiratory muscles become rapidly strengthened by opposing the additional pressure exerted by the abdominal organs against the expanding lungs. And on the other hand, expiration is more perfect and full on account of the pressure of these organs. This is an exercise now advocated by several leading vocal teachers of Europe.—John L. Davis, A. B., M. D.

#### Parasites Always With Us.

The habitat of parasitic fungi is extremely varied, says Trouessart. Rougemont has devoted more than forty pages of a large quarto, printed in three columns, merely to the enumeration of fungi, classified according to their position in plants, animals, organic or inorganic substances, and the author himself admits that this list is far from complete. Parasitic fungi are found on plants belonging to all the families of the vegetable kingdom, and also other fungi; on living animals, vertebrate and invertebrate; on their dead bodies and on excrement; in stagnant bodies and in the sea, on piles and rocks.

Others prefer marshes, turf bogs, heathy ground, dunes, caves and holes, or even places completely covered with soil, as is the case with truffles. Others, again, grow upon stones, walls and rocks; in the open air or in ruins; or, like torula conglutinata and himantia cellaria, in the darkest caves, where they form a species of felt work, which, in the course of a few years, overgrows the walls of cellars. Other fungi inhabit our houses, attack our food, clothes, utensils of every kind, wall papers and books, linen, and even our toilet sponges, and may even be found on the most powerful chemical substances. Other fungi attack the different parts of animals, including man.—Arkansas Traveler.

#### Summer in the South.

The advent of summer in the south is described by an editor in a glowing language: The mercury, like a cringing sycophant, quick to do homage to the coming queen, bounded up toward the nineties, and the glowing sunshine showered down upon the woods and fields and sweltering mortals like wavering sprays of molten gold.

#### Husbands of America.

Young Bachelor—I see Mrs. John Sherwood says American men are the most indulgent husbands in the world.

Married Man—Humph! We have to be.—Pittsburgh Bulletin.

#### Buckskin Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. Lorrain.

Augusta, Georgia, at the head of navigation on the Savannah river, the largest cotton manufacturing center in the South, is prominent among southern cities this year as the site of the Augusta National Exposition, to take place October 10 to November 17th, 1888. Ninety-three acres of land and \$150,000 in money have been devoted to the purpose. The Augusta Exposition is National in scope and character. Many of the largest and most interesting manufacturing plants from North and West will be represented, and an extensive Government display from all the executive departments and branches of the Consular service are already secured. But the most complete representation will be secured by all the Southern Industries and the development of resources of fields, forests and mines that has taken place in the last ten years. This Exposition will undoubtedly be the most conspicuous industrial event to occur in the South Atlantic States this year, and will excel any that the Southeast has ever had.

#### A Minister's Conviction.

Rev. O. W. Winkfield, of Union Point, Ga., suffered terribly for twelve years from articular sciatic rheumatism. He consulted numerous physicians and tried all sorts of medicine. Finally he began taking the Swift Specific as a forlorn hope, and by its use, he was entirely restored. He writes: "I feel like a new man. I cannot attribute my miraculous and perfect cure to anything but the Swift Specific. I know that it alone cured me, for nothing else had done me any good for twelve years. I owe my restoration and strength for labor and religious duties alone to this grand remedy, and gladly make this statement for the benefit of all sufferers from this most torturing disease—rheumatism."

Treaties on blood and skin diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga.

We would like some of our rolling mill friends to explain to us why it is that the "protected" iron industries of this city pay their laborers but \$1.12 1/2 per day, while the "unprotected" stone quarries pay \$1.50 for the same work.—Joliet Signal.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25c. Sold by E. Y. Griggs.

A sneak thief got \$60 from the safe of Lassig & Castendyke, at La Salle, on last Thursday. He found the key lying on the desk and just unlocked the safe and carried off the money just as though he had a right to it. This manner of leaving safe keys is a great saving of time to a business tramp.

#### FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

##### Senator Whiting's Great Speech.

The following address on the tariff was made by Senator J. D. Whiting, a veteran republican of Illinois, before the farmers' institute at Dixon, Ill., last February:

"As farmers perform their share of hard work and practice their portion of economy, it will be conceded that they ought to enjoy their portion of prosperity. Add to this the fact that for the last twenty years agricultural products turned the balance of trade to our country and poured over the land golden showers, enriching all interests except the one which produced it, the prosperity of the farmer may well be an object of national concern. Great cities have arisen like magic; great corporations have sprung into existence with imperial wealth and power; great manufacturing enterprises capable of supplying a continent, if run on full time; great individual fortunes giving us a class of American lords—except alone the title.

Amid this, our class, which mainly produced it, enjoy but a scanty share. Agriculture is suffering a blight. The lands of Bureau county have declined more than \$10 per acre, aggregating a loss to land owners in that county of over \$5,000,000. It is within bound to say that within the state at large the loss has been over \$200,000,000. New England agriculture, except in special lines, is in ruin. The fine farming regions of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio are marked by dilapidation. In that vast sweep from Kansas to Minnesota, half the farms are under mortgage, drawing high rates of interest; and the time is near when these families struggling to save their homes will be outcasts, driven to despair. This picture is corroborated by the census. During the last two census decades the wealth of the nation increased from \$16,000,000,000 to \$44,000,000,000, being a net gain of \$28,000,000,000. Of this great gain that half of the people who live on the farms received a little less than \$5,000,000,000, while the other half secured \$23,000,000,000. The \$5,000,000,000 gained by the farmers was in the new farms on the public domain. The established farms declined in average value from \$3,300 to \$2,400.

Governor Oglesby noticed this tendency in his inaugural address in 1878 as follows: "It is a pleasure to congratulate you that in that general sense in which all the interests of the people are concerned it may be correctly said our affairs are in a satisfactory condition. In a more limited, and yet largely in a general sense, it is hardly so. All the products of the farm are ranging at prices scarcely remunerative; the products of other branches of industry are nearer the prices of more recent years. Corresponding changes have not, for some cause, affected other industries." The governor saw that agriculture was suffering a blight, while other pursuits were prosperous. The cause of the decline, which he did not discuss, I propose here to consider to some extent.

1. A world-wide competition with the cheapest of all cheap labor in Europe and Asia depressed prices. I know of no remedy for this, except, as we are compelled to sell cheap, we must buy cheap.

2. The combinations known as pools and trusts are extending to all pursuits to subvert the laws of trade. "Competition" and "supply and demand" are now nearly obsolete. Lumber, coal, sugar, barbed wire, iron and steel, plows and oil may be mentioned as a few of a multitude.

3. The extortion in charges of transportation companies, to pay large dividends on watered stock, and certain practices of stock-yards and grain elevators to unduly increase their enormous profits.

4. The adulterations, false weights, shams and shoddies in things we buy, at rates which should purchase the genuine and full weight and measures.

5. The high and exceptional rates of interest which farmers pay on their loans.

6. The unjust provisions and workings of the State revenue laws, permitting large evasions, to be made good by doubly loading the land.

7. The protective tariff system which gives bounties to certain classes at the expense of others—the burden resting finally mostly on producers.

These are some of the suction pumps, but probably not all. The operators of these suction pumps comfort us by stating that these goods are now cheaper than formerly. No doubt this is true. There are no steam engines enough to more than double the power of every human being, and four-fifths of those have come into use during the past twenty-five years. During this period there have been such marvelous discoveries in iron and steel as to make them substitutes for wood. Gas, coals and inventions innumerable have ushered in a new era of manufacturing. These powers and processes of nature are not to be monopolized by one class of men. Like the air and the sunlight they are for all mankind. The suction pump operators further tell us that farmers are better off than formerly—that we have painted houses in place of log cabins; that we wear overcoats, ride in carriages, and on gala days can scarcely be distinguished from villagers. It may be well to give notice that farmers intend to duly share in the blessings and duties of civilization.

One-half of the value of Illinois is in land, the other half in railroads and other corporations, money and credits, and other persons. But land pays 79 per cent of the taxes, and the other half 21 per cent. Encumbered real estate pays double. The debtor pays high interest on his mortgage, and then pays taxes on all, as though no mortgage existed. If the holder of the mortgage does not forget, he also pays taxes on his mortgage. Massachusetts has done away with this robbery by dividing this tax ratably between debtor and creditor. Tax evaders will not permit this just law to be enacted in Illinois. The overburdened debtor must continue to pay double, that they may escape. So crushing burdens are borne till strength fails and the home is lost.

The aggregate valuation in Illinois has declined since 1873 about \$500,000,000. The strange part is, that the chief decline was where property had most advanced. Railroads were assessed in 1872... \$122,928,474 Railroad taxes assessed in 1898... \$2,972,101 Corporations other than railroads were assessed in 1873... 21,972,451

Since then our secretary of state has ground out about three corporations a day, and these claimed a capital of more than \$300,000,000; yet new and old were assessed in 1896 \$3,756,577, a decline of five sixths. Cook county was assessed, just after Chicago emerged from the fire with 300,000 inhabitants, \$306,208,660. Much of the time since she has got off on one-half this amount; but now, with her great city doubled in wealth and population, and with many suburban towns, her assessment is \$308,625,833, or two-thirds as much as it was assessed fifteen years ago. It is believed that \$400,000,000 of moneys and credits and other values evade all taxes.

The rate of the rate of state taxation from 27 cents on the \$100 to 33, comes in part from this decline in valuation, and part from large appropriations to new subjects. Lands must bear the chief brunt.

National taxes have grown since 1860

more than five-fold. Now \$100,000,000 annually and more can be dropped from this vast sum. This should be a boon to a tax-ridden people; but strange doctrines are preached from high sources. Instead of cheaper sugar, lumber, clothing and other necessities of life, relief is to be offered in cheap whisky and tobacco! This ludicrous proposition proves to be made in earnest, and unless vigorously opposed it may succeed. Manufacturers do not wish so pander to evil, but they seek to find some excuse and necessity to keep the high tariff intact throughout. The breaking of one link in the grand tariff chain is feared, lest it may dissolve the tariff confederacy. The new pretensions set up may best be seen by a brief historical reference.

The first notable move for a protective tariff was after the war of 1812. That war had forced into existence manufacturing enterprises with small capital and less skill. Henry Clay led the move to give them temporary protection. His own words are given in this late biography written by Carl Schurz. Mr. Clay made a series of speeches throughout the country just previous to his nomination for the presidency in 1844. Of these utterances Mr. Schurz writes: "He expressed himself sonorously upon all the old whig principles and measures, repeating his views of the protective tariff as a temporary arrangement which the infant industries rapidly growing up to manhood, would not much longer require."

The present high protective tariff had a patriotic beginning. The great demands of the treasury during the late war led to imposing direct taxes on goods of our own manufacturers. Simultaneously the present high tariff was imposed as a compensation. After the close of the war the direct taxes on manufactures were fortunate enough to retain the war tariff. This gives the treasury more money than is needed. The lowering of national taxes should be a blessing. The removal of the extra war tariff is a natural sequence, and would greatly relieve consumers. But the original doctrine of protection to infant industries is now to be superseded. Perpetual protection, and the higher the better, is the new dogma. The iron and steel interests are the center of a vast tariff confederacy seeking the indorsement of the country to this doctrine. Its effect upon agriculture is already seen in the census statistics now given. I will here give one more, bringing the fact nearer home. Before the enactment of the present high tariff the State of Illinois was fast gaining upon Massachusetts in wealth, as may well be supposed, from natural causes. Since the war tariff enactment the case is reversed.

1840 the net capita wealth of Massachusetts was \$682. That of Illinois was \$508. In 1880 Massachusetts had increased her net capita to \$1,568, while Illinois, had reached but \$1,005. While Illinois, with her great natural advantages, had doubled, Massachusetts, with her sterile soil and rocks, a vanced 150 per cent. Massachusetts claims that Illinois shall pay for her goods a price sufficiently high to make up the difference of wages between this country and Europe. Let me inquire who is to pay to Illinois farmers the difference between farm wages here and farm wages in the old world? If we should grant the claim of Massachusetts to help her pay her laborers, 20 per cent. tariff will amply cover the case, as that is about the amount that the cost of labor bears to the price of the manufactured goods. The other 20 and more per cent. exacted by the present tariff is, perhaps, to furnish the money they send West and invest on mortgages on our farms.

Our manufacturing friends are prolific in theories to persuade us to continue the system. Their politeness is most remarkable. It is said that "uniform politeness is a species of godliness." It may not make a saint, but it will make him a lovely sinner.

"Protection is for our good," they tell us. "We want it also for the good of our workmen." "It makes goods higher, but then we pay it in the better wages." "It makes goods lower, so the farmer gets a benefit." "The foreigner pays the duty." "If you do not wish to pay the duty, buy goods at home." This jumble, when seen together, needs no reply. One matter may be ventilated. Let it be illustrated on lumber. But a few tens of thousands go into the national treasury on imported lumber, but millions go into the pockets of the lumber lords by being protected from Canadian competition. The power of the lumber lords is seen in the rebuilding of Chicago after the fire. Though Chicago politics was "protection" in practice she became "free trader" for a year. Congress granted their request on all things except lumber—the thing of all others, most needed and most just to be placed on the free list.

The lumber kings were so much in Chicago, and so their tariff extensions with their trust combinations remain to tax the West millions and hurry the destruction of our forests. The shivering pioneers of Dakota and Minnesota, struggling with small means to shelter their wives and children from the fierce storms, must continue to pay the bounty who know how many of that thousand or more who sunk in the snow for a winding sheet were lost for want of supply of lumber, coal, blankets and clothing?

Farmers must study public matters from their own standpoint. They must make them paramount to all other questions, long enough at least to arrest the downward slide. Duty, public interest, patriotism and Christianity demand it. Let agitation, education and organization proceed.

Since the Chicago convention made its free-whisky-monopoly tax platform Senator Whiting has declared for Cleveland and Thurman, and will take the stump for them.

#### Keenness He Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story: The truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years, could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and \$1 at Dr. Lorrain's drug store.

#### Improving County Roads.

A writer in the Wagon Maker, on the above subject, concludes that it is a work too little thought of, too negligently done, and often so misapplied as to make roads worse rather than better. To see the black mucky soil on the sides of roadways plowed up and scraped into the center, there to remain an impassable ridge during the summer, finally degenerating into an unfathomable slough of mud the next winter or spring, is enough to discourage the man who knows how roads should be made, and even force him to regard laziness in working out the road tax one of the excusable sins. If not actually a positive virtue.

In our climate, deep freezing combined with too much water is the bane of roadways. We cannot altogether prevent deep freezing, but if there be ample under-

ground drainage, it will not effect great damage. The first object, then, of the road maker, should be to secure good drainage. Without this, ridging the road only makes the mud deeper, and even stone or gravel do little good. It is often forgotten that the chief advantage from using an abundance of stone and gravel in road making is the incidental drainage which these afford, even when piled in the roads with no idea of this use. If the center of the road is underlaid with stone, and then ridged up with earth or gravel, it does for years to form a good drain to keep the road bed dry. But sooner or later frost will penetrate to these stones and upheave them. Then the last condition of the improved roadway will be worse than the first.

The fact is often forgotten that in a dry, compacted road, well ridged up, the soil freezes deeper than it does in the fields. This is especially so where the road is exposed to the winds and swept bare of snow. The drain under the roadbed should not be less than three feet deep, and it possible four feet would be still better. Whether made with tile or stone, it should be laid as carefully and the joints covered as closely as if it were laid in the fields. Then, with good outlets and side drains to conduct the water from the center in all the low places, and with comparatively little ridging up, with stone or gravel, the road bed will be kept in good condition for years.

It is not the amount or sharpness of the ridge in the center that makes a roadway good, but the character of the surface and the uniform slope to either side. Ruts spoil roads quicker than anything else. They are the reservoir for water, which mixed by heavily loaded wheels, grinds it into the soil and making mud, renders it impossible for water to break its way through. Over the drain should be a foot or more of subsoil to keep the frost out, then followed by stone to a depth of six or eight inches, pounded fine on top, and covered with gravel. There will always be an outlet under the stone to the drain below, and if its outlet is kept open in low places, the surfaces of the roadbed will always be dry. Such a road cannot become muddy except for an inch or so on the surface.

It costs something to thoroughly under-drain a roadway and improve it after this manner, but, once done, it will last practically forever if the drain outlets are kept open. Doing a little piece each year, the people in any road district may in time have good roads, that will need only trifling attention to keep in repair. It is far better than the wasteful way of trying to improve long sections of roadway every year, and doing generally quite as much harm as good. The difference between having good roads and bad roads to market does practically affect the value of the land more than most farmers think. If they appreciated this as they should, thousands of them would take a greater interest in the way their road tax is worked out than they have ever done before.

#### C-h-o-o-l C-h-o-o-l C-h-o-o-l!

Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath! If you have cold, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, throat disease, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in head, splitting headache and other symptoms of nasal catarrh, remember that the manufacturers of Dr. Sarge's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

#### A Barbarous Tax.

Philadelphia Record (newspaper having the largest circulation in that city): The barbarous stupidity of the coal tax imposed by the protective system of the United States and Canada is revealed by the facts of trade. During the last year the imports of coal by the United States amounted to a little more than 700,000 tons. Most of this was bought in from Canada, and its cost was enhanced to consumers by a tax of 75 cents a ton. In the same period the exports of coal from the United States amounted to something more than one million tons, a large portion of which was shipped to Canada and subjected to a tax of 50 cents a ton. By reason of the tax each country exported less coal than it naturally would have done, and received less in return. The consumer of each country suffered in the diminished supply and in the enhanced cost of this prime necessity of living and raw material of industry. Had coal been free of tax the consumers on both sides would have been benefited in its increased supply and lessened cost. Who, then, are the gainers by this brutal tax on coal? Surely not the consumers, multitudes of whom in the large cities and towns of the country are keenly suffering on account of the excessive cost of this commodity. Not the miners of Pennsylvania, for their condition attests that they derive no benefit from this tax, which is imposed with the dishonest pretense that it is for their protection. Since the consumers of coal and the miners who dig it have no interest in this tax, save its repeal, will some pundit of protection explain for whose advantage it is maintained? If the sole object be to enable the coal combinations to rob consumers, on the one hand and to oppress the miners on the other, let the advocates and apologists of this tax have the readiness and courage to avow their purpose.

#### Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottle free at Dr. Lorrain's drug store.

#### The Senate Non-sense.

The poor old Tribune that was "founded by Greeley," and founded by [found], is candid enough to speak of the proposed senate amendment of the Mills bill as a "bill which everybody knows cannot pass." The Tribune is right. Every one does know it, and hence that kind of buncombe will impose upon nobody. The adversaries of tariff reform happen to have a majority in the senate, and can block any needed measure of reduction if they choose to do so. While they claim the right to do this, they also claim that, as the administration is democratic, they are under no responsibility to anyone. They are mistaken. The people will hold them to a rigid account for neglect as well as for act, and a little further foolishness, like the partisan defeat of a genuine reform bill, will consign them and their party to the political tomb of dead fools—a tomb so deep that no political trumpet will ever be able to work their resurrection.—Chicago Globe.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR SPRAINS—BRUISES.  
Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Champion, Australian Cricket Team, Melbourne, Australia, whose photograph is here shown and who has experienced as many hard knocks in the rough game of cricket as any man in the field, writes over his signature as follows:  
"St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a terrible bruise."

—CURES—  
WOUNDS, CUTS, SCALDS, AND BURNS.  
Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.  
The Charles A. Vogeler Company, BALTIMORE, MD.

ROBERTS BROS.,  
Bakery & Lunch Room  
619 LaSalle St., West of Court House.

FOR SALE.  
FARM OF 410 ACRES, situated on the west line of Brookfield and east line of Grand Rapids, has three good dwelling houses, barns, crib, etc., in good repair; three good orchards, is well fenced and well watered. Will be sold in whole or in part at a bargain, either cash or on time. Apply on the premises, or address W. A. McCOLLUM, Dayton, LaSalle county, Illinois. Or to B. F. LINCOLN, Ottawa, Ill. June 4-4mo\*

BALDWIN & PRISELER,  
Manufacturers of fine MARBLE and GRANITE  
MONUMENTS  
Head Stones,  
And all kinds of CEMETERY WORK.  
New and Original Designs  
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Yat 1 on Columbus St., one block north of Clifton Hotel.  
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NOW OPEN  
JOSEPH SCHAEFER  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
Harness, Saddles, Horse Clothing and Tuff Goods.

A CARD.—Having opened business in my new quarters, in the Colwell Sherman block, I am ready to supply the public with everything in my line. I have new goods and guarantee satisfaction.  
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"SWEEPING THE MARKETS."  
Moxie has created the greatest excitement, demand and sale as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed in the history of trade—from the fact that it brings no more, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days, cures the uncontrollable appetite for liquors and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

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